

America's Rainbow Division in France, Intensively Training, Pershing Reports

THIRTY-THREE STATES LEND STRENGTH TO ALLIED CAUSE

America's Rainbow Division is in France, along with other national guard units. They represent a total of thirty-three States.

While the War Department made no announcement upon receipt of dispatches telling of the guard units' arrival, the army censor said it was permissible to refer to the Rainbow Division, as that was obviously meant, inasmuch as General Pershing's censor had passed the news.

No announcement was made as to the nature of other units over there.

Make-Up of Rainbows.
The Rainbow Division is composed in part of troops from the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, California, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Kansas, Texas, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oregon.

General Mann, formerly head of the militia division of the War Department, commands the Rainbow Division, and Colonel MacArthur, formerly war censor, is his chief of staff.

The units, gathered from all sections of the country, began mobilizing at Camp Mills, Hempstead, L. I., this summer. Since then they had been trained and equipped fully for foreign service.

The preparation given them in this country formed a strong groundwork for service in France.

Conceived To Inspire.

Conceived in the spirit of giving the allies the inspiration of America's presence on the west front, the Rainbow division represents a splendid organization which has been whipped into fine fighting trim by able leadership.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 30.—American national

War Prayers in Washington Churches



REV. ALFRED HARDING,
Bishop of Washington.

War prayers for the nation began today in all the Episcopal churches in the diocese of Washington and will be continued throughout the week. The week of prayer was set aside by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, to herald the season of Advent with prayers for the triumph of American arms with the speedy coming of a lasting peace on earth.

Here is a model prayer authorized today by Bishop Harding:

"O Lord of Hosts, strengthen and guide this mission that we may labor with valor for the establishment on earth of Thy reign of law and of love, of righteousness and freedom. And crown our endeavors with speedy victory and lasting peace, through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen."

Special services will be held in all the Episcopal churches of the city during the week. Today is a day of fasting and prayer which begins the week's devotion. The prayers will continue daily until next Friday.

MEANS AGREES TO GRILLING ON WITNESS STAND

(Continued from First Page.)

To answer with sufficient fullness. The testimony of Dr. Burmeister was the first expert testimony offered and the jury of farmers were considerably impressed by it.

Dr. Burmeister told in great detail of shooting bullets into the head of a dead man to learn the effect of powder marks and burns. He declared that he concluded Mrs. King would have had to hold the pistol four inches from the wound in order to produce no burns or marks.

Battle of Wits.
After Dr. Burmeister, the State offered today the defense witness for the defense—Dr. Otto Schulze, expert witness of New York. Dr. Schulze gave it as his expert opinion, in answer to a hypothetical question, that Mrs. King could not have killed herself. Cansler again cut wide open upon Dr. Schulze, as he did during the preliminary hearing. A pretty battle of wits followed and the New York physician remained calm in the face of the most biting and sarcastic cross fire of questions and remarks.

The State scored a point on the testimony of Dr. Schulze, when he declared in his opinion Mrs. King could not have killed herself. He also testified that when the bullet entered Mrs. King's brain, it would have caused her body to crumple.

The evidence already introduced shows that Mrs. King's body was laid out straight when seen by the witness, Capt. W. S. Bingham.

Attorney Cansler had Dr. Schulze make a demonstration of the impossibility of shooting.

"Could some other person have done it differently?" Cansler asked.

"Yes, a contortionist," replied Dr. Schulze.

"Could a woman accustomed to buttoning her waist have done it easier?" Cansler asked.

"From my observations of my better half, women do it this way," said Dr. Schulze, and he gave a demonstration which set the court room in an uproar, and caused consternation to the defense.

"Could any woman in this court have made this demonstration better than you?" asked Cansler.

"Oh, much more gracefully than I," Dr. Schulze answered, and again the defense was non-plused by the laughter.



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a heart-thrilling welcome by France. They were quartered in towns which heretofore had seen only a few of the American fighting men. The occasion of their arrival was made a memorable one by special welcoming ceremonies, in which local officials combined with the military authorities in a whole-hearted celebration.

American "Ragtime" Greets.
Blaring French bands trying their best to rattle off American ragtime gave a home flavor to a reception which otherwise must have impressed the militia boys as unlike anything else in the world.

The Americans were welcomed like heroes. The French population, dressed in its gayest clothes, marched side by side with the detachments, festooned the soldiers with garlands of flowers, and decked them out in tiny American flags.

Within a few hours the men were thoroughly at home and on the most friendly relations with their fellow-townsmen in the area in which they were billeted.

The first national guard arrivals, it was stated at headquarters today, have made encouraging progress in their training. General Pershing has already inspected certain of the new units.

Aviation Fleet Arrives.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The first fleet of American army aviators has arrived near the front, according to a dispatch from the headquarters of the American army in France. Preparations are being made for intensive training in Franco-American aviation fields to prepare the flyers for operations against the Germans.

LANSDOWNE'S WAR PROPOSALS AROUSE CAPITAL

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

lied program, at least the failure of the entente to meet effectively the Russian demand for an anti-imperialist program.

There are many people here, however, who take a contrary view, and who insist that peace talk is dangerous, that it tends to retard the speed of war-making nations, and that it plays into the hands of the German autocracy which would be vindicated by a premature peace.

Premature Peace Opposed.
But no one in Washington, least of all President Wilson, wants a premature peace, and if Mr. Wilson subscribes to the Marquis of Lansdowne's suggestions there isn't the slightest doubt that he will accompany it by a stern statement of the unflinching determination of the United States and her co-belligerents first to achieve a military and economic supremacy over the enemy.

So when the Marquis of Lansdowne suggests that the allies should deny any intention of annihilating Ger-

many as a great power, he merely reiterates more clearly what British and American statesmen have said—that this is a war not against the German people who have not yet been awakened to the terrible repulse their autocratic government has given them, but against the institution of militarism personified by the Kaiser and the general staff, which has let no scruple of conscience, no dictate of humanity, and no principle of civilization stand in the way of a brutal lust for power and world domination.

Mr. Lansdowne's second idea that "we do not seek to impose upon the German people any form of government other than that of their own choice," is absolutely in line with the President's declaration in his reply to the Pope when he asked merely that a responsible government should be set up, one whose word could be taken by the rest of the world.

Voices President's Idea.

When Mr. Lansdowne proposes that the allies should firmly renounce their intention of waging an economic war against Germany after peace has been declared, he expresses exactly President Wilson's ideas, but the other entente belligerents have permitted the President's attitude on this subject to be an individual one, and while it was Great Britain and France who threatened an economic war in the famous Paris conference, to which the United States was not a party, have not yet repudiated that agreement.

There is some reason to believe that in starting an agitation on this phase of war aims, the Marquis of Lansdowne has more sympathy for the British government than may at first be apparent, and that the hope is to influence certain imperialist elements in France to a more liberal attitude.

Questions relating to the freedom of the seas and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means have been stated and re-stated by all the allied statesmen, but a renewed emphasis in order to contradict the distorted views of allied war aims with which the imperial government is able to keep the German people consolidated is considered a vital point for entente strategy just now.

On the whole it is a fact that the Marquis of Lansdowne has started something which is not pacifism in the sense of desiring to weaken the hand of the allies and bring about a premature peace, but liberalism in the sense of seeking to strengthen the allied crusade for international democracy that shall help the German people to see the light and assist in the extermination of the institutions against which the whole civilized world is now arrayed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The inter-allied conference, which opened in Paris yesterday, will be confronted in its first session with the problem of combating the menace of German intrigue in Switzerland, the ramifications of which have created a situation full of the gravest possibilities, says a copyright dispatch to the New York Sun.

Recent dispatches reveal the extent the German attempt to disorganize the civil, military and industrial forces of the republic so that it will be unable effectively to enforce its neutrality should the German armies invade its territory to strike the allies in the back.

LOCAL MENTION.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

FATHERS, mothers, wives, daughters, brothers and sisters of soldiers and sailors, are invited to meet in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library—Saturday, December 1st, at 11 a. m., to discuss plans for organizing a national wide society, to co-operate with kindred organizations, in helping our country win this war, and assisting in stamping out graft, favoritism, extortion, etc., by wolves in sheep's clothing. LORENZO G. WARFIELD, temporary Chairman.

The most dramatic scene of the trial is looked for today. Mrs. Anne Robinson, mother of Mrs. King, is expected to appear on the stand. The elderly lady is in Concord, but has been confined to her room conserving energy that she may take the stand and tell of her daughter's virtual slavery to the will of Means. When she takes the stand, she will face the daughter she has called "unnatural," Mrs. May Melvin. Mrs. Melvin is in a highly nervous condition and left the court room yesterday when she learned that her mother was in town and preparing to appear.

There is every indication now that the State will not finish the evidence which it has until tomorrow. There are several more Chicago witnesses to be heard. These witnesses have evidence to show that Means intended to produce a second will of James C. King. They will also disclose to the jury some of the alleged irregular financial dealings which Means had while in Chicago.

Tells of Auto Buying.
Another witness heard yesterday was L. J. Howard, a Charlotte automobile dealer, who testified that Gaston Means last August bought a car from him for which he paid something over \$1,500 in cash, taking from his pocket a roll of gold certificates, pulling of a \$1,000 bill first and then stripping off about twenty other bills, which, he believed, though he was not certain, were of the denomination of \$1,000, and finally reached a \$500 bill. He said Means told him he was buying the car for a lady, but did not give her name.

Numerous papers and documents were identified by the State.

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